

DAGAYEVA, I.N.; KULINSKIY, Ye.I. (Moskva)

Effect of allxan diabetes on the nature of some changes in  
the myocardium in experimental theophylline-adrenaline myo-  
carditis; electrocardiographic study. Pat. fiziol. i eksp.  
terap. 7 no.6:73 N-D '63. (MIR 17:7)

1. Iz otdela patofiziologii (zav. - prof. I.M. Gol'ter) i  
otdeleniya funktsional'noy diagnostiki Vsesoyuznogo instituta  
eksperimental'noy endokrinologii.

DAGAYEVA, L.N.; KANDROR, V.I.; KILINSKIY, Ye.L.; SLAVINA, L.S.

Evaluation of electrocardiographic changes in thyrotoxicosis.  
Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 8 no.4:37-42 Jl-Ag '64.  
(MIRA 18:2)

1. Otdel patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav.- prof. L.M. Gol'ber)  
Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta eksperimental'noy  
endokrinologii (dir.- prof. Ye.A. Vasyukova), Moskva.

KILINSKIY, Ye.I.; VYSOKIY, F.F.

Genesis of electrocardiographic changes during a sugar test. Vest.  
AMN SSSR 20 no.10:72-77 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy endokrinologii AMN SSSR i TSentral'nyy  
institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Moskva.

KILISZEK, C.

POLAND/Radio Physics - Application of Radiophysical Methods.

I-

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 3, 1960, 6649

Author : Kiliszek, C.

Inst :

Title : Absorption of Gases by Means of NiBa Gas Absorbers.

Orig Pub : Elektronika, 1957, 3, No 12, 55-56

Abstract : The absorbing ability (efficiency) of a gas absorber is expressed by the amount of absorbed gas per unit mass of absorption. The efficiency is not constant even from absorbers of the same type, but from a different source. One of the factors that determine the properties of a layer of gas absorber is the amount of gases liberated during the time of pulverization. In this investigation, a study was made of the connection between the pressure of the gases liberated during pulverization of the gas absorber and the efficiency of samples of NiBa gas absorber, obtained from three different sources.

Card 1/2

POLAND/Radio Physics - Application of Radiophysical Methods.

I

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 3, 1960, 6649

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722520017-5"

From the data one can conclude that the absorber that liberates a small amount of gas during pulverization does not have high efficiency.

Card 2/2

S/058/62/000/010/086/093

A061/A101

On the sorption properties of barium films

presence of different gas concentrations), or enter into a chemical reaction with it (in the case of absorption of active O<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O, CO gases). The latter process has a surface character, and after a certain time lapse getter saturation sets in and the absorption rate drops sharply, since its further course is determined only by diffusion. The absorption of gases not entering into reaction with barium (inert gases and hydrocarbons) may take place with the participation of ionizing factors, e.g., in the presence of a hot filament and an ion or electron flow. Absorption is the most effective in the presence of a magnetic field being parallel to the electron flow. There are 19 references. [Przemyslowy Instytut Elektroniki, PNR]

N. S.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

43747

P/053/62/000/06/002/009  
I010/I210

26.2358  
AUTHORS: Czarycki, Wenancjusz, Cyrański, Ryszard,  
Kiliszek, Czesław

TITLE: Construction and properties of a small ion-sorption  
pump

PERIODICAL: Przegląd Elektroniki, no.6, 1962, 309-311

TEXT: A new type of small ion-sorption pump called PTJ-4  
has been constructed. Its power consumption was 6-8 W, therefore  
no artificial cooling was needed. Weight of the pump about 40  
grams. A schematic picture shows the pump having a glass ellip-  
soidal enclosure. The small power consumption was achieved by  
use of titanium in the form of a pill of a small geometrical sur-

Card 1/2

P/053/62/000/006/002/009  
I010/I210

Construction and properties of...

face and therefore the necessary power for titanium heating was decreased to a minimum. Evaporation of titanium was achieved by heating the pill to 1100°C. The pumping speed was measured at pressures  $10^{-7}$  up to  $10^{-5}$  mm Hg and at powers supplied to titanium 3W, 4W, 5W and grid current 3mA. At  $10^{-7}$  Hg pumping speeds are similar for the three wattages, at higher pressures they become significantly different. The lifetime of the pump at 4W is 650 hours and 3W-4600 hours. At an increase of grid current from 1 to 8 mA, pumping speed increases 25%. After careful outgassing, a pressure of  $10^{-9}$  Hg in a container of 5 litres has been achieved after 3-5 hours pumping. There are 4 figures. X

ASSOCIATION: Przemysłowy instytut elektroniki (Industrial Institute of Electronics)

Card 2/2

CZARYCKI, Wenantjusz; CYRANSKI, Ryszard; KILISZEK, Czeslaw

Properties and structure of a small ion-sorption pump. Przegl  
elektroniki 3 no.6:309-311 Je '62.

1. Przemyslowy Instytut Elektroniki, Warszawa.

5

45276

Z/037/62/000/005-6/034/049  
E073/E139

26.2758

AUTHORS: Kiliszek, C., and Czarycki, W.

TITLE: Ion pump with a magnetic field

PERIODICAL: Československý časopis pro fysiku, no.5-6, 1962,  
646-647

TEXT: Measured results of the dependence of the pumping rate on the anode voltage at various magnetic field intensities have shown that in pumps with a simple cylindrical anode 16 mm diameter, 15 mm long, it is not advisable to use magnetic field intensities below 1000 Gauss for anode voltages up to 4 kV and 1500 Gauss if the anode voltage is above 4 kV. The optimum anode diameter for 1000 Gauss is 16 mm. However, if a pressure gauge with a composite anode is used, 12 mm diameter anode elements are more favourable, the pumping rate for these being 50% higher than for the 16 mm ones. ✓ The highest efficiency is achieved by using zirconium and titanium anodes. A satisfactorily degassed pump has a higher pumping rate than a pump which has been in operation for some time. The stabilisation of the pumping rate takes longer at low than at high pressure; the initial pumping rate of a 3.5 litre/sec pump drops

Card 1/2

Ion pump with a magnetic field

Z/037/62/000/005-6/034/049  
E073/E139

to 0.5 litre/sec after operating for several hours at a pressure of  $10^{-7}$  mm Hg. A pump with a twin anode was built and calibrated. With an anode voltage of 5 kV and a magnetic field of 1500 Gauss, a pumping rate of 1.5 litre/sec was achieved. This permitted obtaining a vacuum of  $2 \times 10^{-10}$  mm Hg. In all measurements the anode-cathode distance was 4 mm. In addition to cylindrical anodes, anodes composed from rectangular elements were also tested but no comparison was made between the two types. The limiting residual pressure was measured by an ionization gauge and omegatron, values of the order of  $10^{-10}$  mm Hg and less being obtained. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Průmyslový ústav elektroniky, Vršava  
(Industrial Electronics Institute, Warsaw)

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45277

Z/037/62/000/005-6/035/049  
2073/E139

24.2358

AUTHORS: Czarycki, W., Cyrański, W., and Kiliszek, C.

TITLE: Miniature ion-evaporation pump

PERIODICAL: Československý časopis pro fysiku, no. 5-6, 1962,  
647-649

TEXT: The pump consists of four electrodes sealed into a glass bulb of ellipsoidal shape. In the centre there is a hot tungsten cathode and near it, on a tungsten wire, a titanium tablet is fixed which is evaporated by heating to 1100 °C by electron bombardment. The gas is ionized in a cathode grid ionization system; a thin aluminium layer deposited on the inside of the bulb and joined to a contact sealed into the glass forms the ion collector. The input end of the pump is protected by a plate. A voltage, controlled between the limits of 0 and 3.5 V, is applied to the cathode and the tablet is connected to the grid through a resistance. During normal operation, the tablet has a potential of 500 V, the grid a potential of 200 V and the thin metal layer is at a potential of -10 V with respect to the cathode. The pumping rate was determined by the capillary method in the

Card 1/2

( Warsaw)

KILISZEK, Czeslaw; CZARYCKI, Wenancjusz

Ion-sorption pump with gold cathode. Przegl elektroniki 3  
no.12:698-701 D '62.

1. Przemyslowy Instytut Elektroniki, Warszawa.

S/275/63/000/001/004/035  
D469/D308

AUTHORS: Czarycki, Wenancjusz and Kiliszek, Czeslaw

TITLE: Ion-titanium pump

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektronika i yeye primeneniye,  
no. 1, 1963, 12, abstract 1A 48 (Prace przemysł. inst.  
elektroniki, v. 1, no. 1, 1960, 35-48 (Pol.; summaries  
in Eng. and Rus. ))

TEXT: The glass pump which is described is of the ionic-sorption type. It consists of a triode with a tungsten cathode, an ion collector and a spiral anode, covered with a layer of titanium. The anode is heated by electron bombardment up to about 1000°C. Investigations were made for optimum operation conditions when the pump was used for nitrogen and argon. The pumping speeds were measured by drops of pressure at the ends of a capillary with known conductivity; an ionization manometer was used to measure the pressure. Curves were obtained for the dependence of pumping speeds on the anode current and voltage, on the collector voltage, on

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S/275/63/000/001/004/035

D469/D308

Ion-titanium pump

the temperatures of walls of the pump in the range from -30 to +100°C (for dry air and argon). Experiments were also made with different gases (He, O<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>) for which the pumping speeds were measured in the pressure range of  $5 \times 10^{-5}$  to  $10^{-7}$  mm Hg; experiments were also made when colloidal graphite was used to cover the walls. Measurements of limiting pressures with a Bayard-Alpert manometer have shown that one can obtain a pressure  $\sim 10^{-8}$  mm Hg after pumping during one hour. The time of operation for the pump is determined by the quantity of titanium on the anode spiral; experiments have shown that for 2 g of titanium and for continuous heating of the anode at 150 W, the pump may operate during about 4700 hours. 7 references.

ASSOCIATION: Przemysłowy Instytut Elektroniki, Poland

/ Abstracter's note: Complete translation. /

Card 2/2

KILISZEK, Czeslaw; LITKA, Ryszard

Determination of the pumping efficiency of small vapor diffusion pumps. Przegl elektroniki 4 no.1:37-41 '63.

l. Przemyslowy Instytut Elektroniki, Warszawa.

KILISZEK, R.

"Outline of the development of sewage purification in Poland," Gaz, Woda I  
Technika Sanitarna, Warszawa, Vol 28, No 7, July 1954, p. 204.

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 11, Nov 1954, L.C.

KILITAURI, T.I.

Chemical Abst.  
Vol. 48 No. 3  
Feb. 10, 1954  
General and Physical Chemistry

Formation of facets on the surface of a metallic crystal.  
D. M. Chikvadze and T. I. Kiltauri *Fizika, Khimiya i Nauki Gruzii, S.S.R.* (Tbilisi). *Spoisricheniya Akademii Nauk Gruzii, S.S.R.* 13, No. 1, 19-20 (1952). — Zn is molten in a reagent glass or a crucible placed in an oven heated to 450-550° and then sucked up by vacuum into a tube with heavy glass walls placed in an oven heated to 200-380°. The inner walls of the tube are coated with C-black,  $ZnCl_2$  or  $LiCl + KCl$ . The reagent glass and the tube are displaced in the ovens at a speed of 6-10 cm./min. Under such circumstances the polycryst. Zn slug is covered with facets 15-20 cm. long. The crystal starts at the surface and the crystal grows towards the axis. The no. of grains decreases when the axis of the app. is tilted from the vertical; at almost horizontal position it is possible to obtain a single crystal. The tube filled with Zn was lowered into a reagent glass contg.  $ZnCl_2$  and heated to 450-500°. A drop of molten Zn was formed at the bottom of the capillary and upon solidification formed a single crystal with facets. A single crystal of Zn heated in a tube to 300-380° in  $LiCl + KCl$  for 0-8 hrs. is covered with facets. The facets have microstructure, as hexagonal figures can be observed on them under a microscope.

S. Pakswar

TAVADZE, Ferdinand Nestorovich; KILITAURI, Tengiz Il'ich; IVANOVA,  
V.L., otv. red.; PLEVZNER, G.Ye., red.

[Normal and dislocation growth of crystals of certain non-  
ferrous metals] Normal'nyi i dislokatsionnyi rast kristal-  
lov nekotorykh tsvetnykh metallov. Moskva, Nauka, 1965.  
158 p. (MISA 18:8)

Kilitauri, T.I.  
USSR/Physical Chemistry - Crystals.

B-5

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 271

Author : T.I. Kilitauri.

Inst : Academy of Sciences of Georgian SSR.. *INST. METALLA I GORNOGO DELA*  
*Tbilissi*

Title : To The Question of Microrelief of Growing Faces of  
Crystals of Some Non-Ferrous Metals.

Orig Pub : Soobshch. AN GruzSSR, 1957, 18, No 3, 321-325

Abstract : It was found at the study of crystallization of Sb, Zn  
and Cd that these metals can grow spirally under certain  
conditions. A closed polygonal terrace appears as the  
fundamental form of growth; all the terraces are distin-  
guished by a comparatively great height. Right-hand, as  
well as left-hand, and singlestart, as well as multistart  
spiral terraces are met among them.

Card 1/1

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722520017-5

KILITAURI, T.I.

Studying the microrelief of faces in cadmium crystal growth. Trudy  
Inst. met. AN Gruz. SSR 10:123-132 '60. (MIRA 13:12)  
(Metal crystals--Growth) (Cadmium--Metallography)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722520017-5"

I 23585-66 ENT(1)/ENT(m)/T/ENT(t) IJp(c) JD/GG  
 ACC NR: AM0004760 Monograph

UR/

51

1/8

BT/

Tavadze, Ferdinand Nestorovich; Kilitarui, Tengiz Il'ich

Dislocation and normal growth of crystals of some nonferrous metals (Normal'myy i dislokatsionnyy rost kristallov nekotorykh tsvetnykh metallov) Moscow, Izd-vo "Nauka", 1965. 158 p. illus., biblio., plates. 2,200 copies printed

TOPIC TAGS: crystal growth, crystallization, crystallography, nonferrous metal, zinc, cadmium, arsenic, antimony, bismuth

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The book represents the results of material accumulated by the authors during the last five years in the study of methods of growing crystals from the liquid and gaseous phases of certain nonferrous metals which have hexagonal and rhombohedral structure (Zn, Cd, As, Sb, Bi), and also crystal-growth processes. A new original method is described, with the aid of which it is possible to obtain from the liquid phase crystals of metals with well developed growth faces. Spiral growth of crystals of these metals is considered, and is explained from the point of view of dislocation theory. Experimental data obtained with the aid of special motion-picture microphotography apparatus are considered. The use of this apparatus has made it possible to explain the kinetics of the growth of crystals from the gas phase. A large number of original microphotographs and single frames of motion-picture films is used to illustrate the processes. This is claimed to be the first publication of this material in the literature, and is of interest to a large group of specialists working in the field of solid-state physics, metal research, crystal chemistry, and other workers interested in crystallization processes.

UDC: 542.65 : 669.2/8

2

Card 1/2

L 25585-66

ACC NR: AM5004760

3

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SUB CODE: 11, 20/ SUBM DATE: 14 May 65/ ORIG REF: 048/ OTH REF: 036

Card

2/2 dslw

1. KILITROV F. M., ~~SPOMINNIKI~~

2. USSR (600)

4. Nose - Surgery

7. In answer to Prof. A. A. Limberg's article, "Geometric and biologic aspects in repair of external nose with twisted and doubled flat skin graft." No. 4. 1952  
*Geometric and biologic aspects in repair of external nose with twisted and doubled flat skin graft.*

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

1. KILLYANCHUK, V.
2. USSR (600)
4. Loud-Speakers
7. Changing of output transformer in the Dnepr loud-speakers. Radio no. 5 1953
  
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953, Unclassified.

Kiliyanchuk, V.

USSR/Electronics - Coils

Card 1/1 Pub. 89 - 24/29

Authors : Kiliyanchuk, V.

Title : A demagnetizing coil for magnetic tapes

Periodical : Radio 9, page 53, Sep 1954

Abstract : This is a short article describing the construction of a simple type choke-coil for demagnetizing magnetic tapes. The details and dimensions of the coil are given, and the method of its application in the operation of a magnetic tape-recorder is set forth.

Institution : ...

Submitted : ...

Kiliyanchuk, V.

AID P - 4416

Subject : USSR/Radio

Card 1/1 Pub. 89 - 14/18

Author : Kiliyanchuk, V.

Title : A push-button switch in a tape-recorder

Periodical : Radio, 4, 45-46, Ap 1956

Abstract : The push-button switch, to be used in two- and three-motor recording sets was designed for amateur set builders. Its design and details of mounting are carefully explained. Four diagrams.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

AUTHOR: Kiliyanchuk, V. (Kishinev) 107-58-6-56/58

TITLE: Manufacture of Novel Tube Sockets (Izgotovleniye devyatishtrukovoy paneli)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1958, Nr 6, p 61 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes for radio amateurs the assembly of a novel miniature tube socket by the use of jacks of other sockets and fiber glass or pertinax.

Card 1/1 1. Tube sockets-Assembly

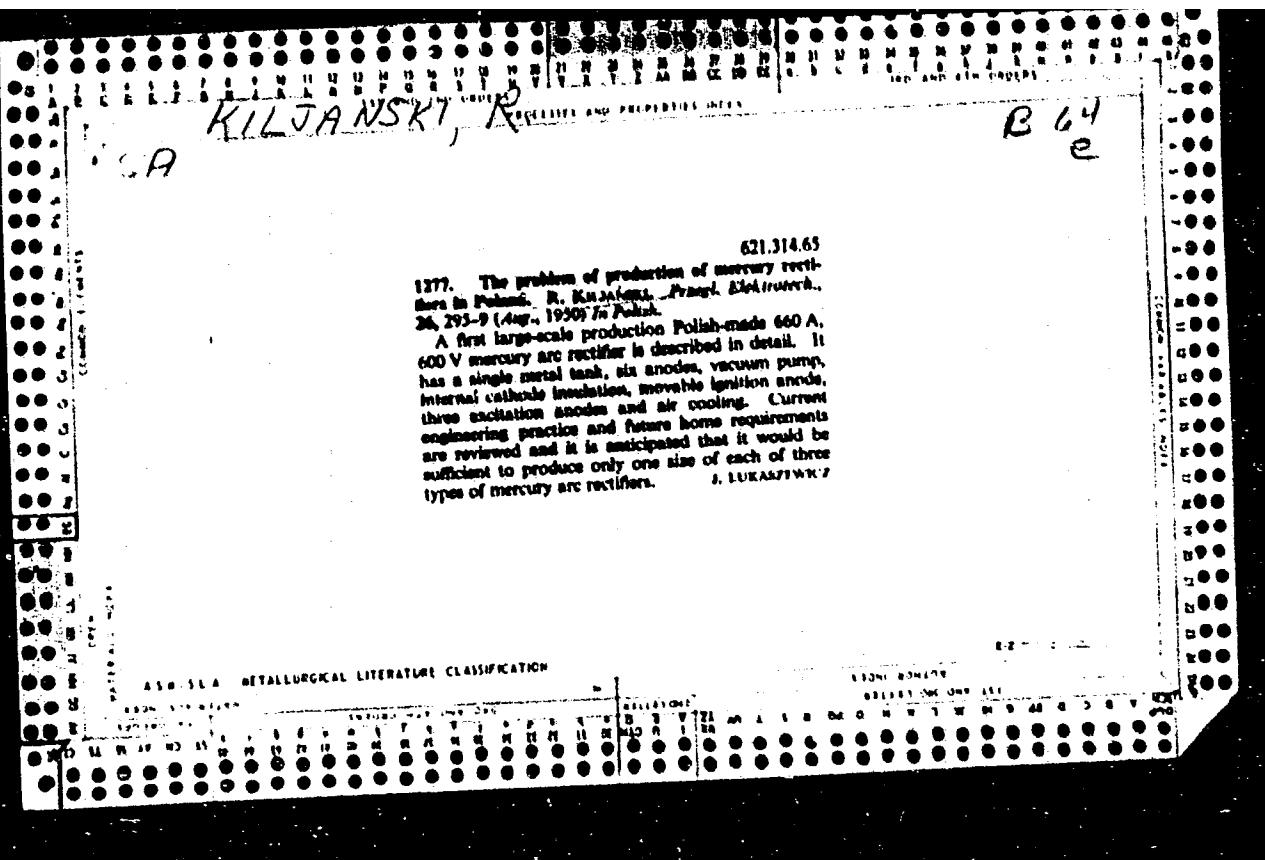
KILIYEV, Sh.M.

Effect of iodine fertilizers on some biochemical processes in  
cotton and wheat. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk no.6:  
69-73 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

CHEKMAROV, A.P.; PROKOF'YEV, V.I.; MELESHKO, V.I.; KILIYEVICH, A.F.

Theoretical basis for the measurement of specific contact forces  
in rolling with the help of spot dynamometers. Izv. vys. ucheb.  
zav.; chern. met. 7 no.10:64-69 '64.

(MIRA 17:11)



KILJMAN, J.

Study of canalis plantaris tarsi. Acta chir. iugosl. 1 no.1-2:  
40-58 1954.

(ANKLE, anat. & histology  
\*tarsal canal)

ACC NR: AP7004963

SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/68/030/009/1433/1435

AUTHOR: Allsalu, M.-L.Yu.; Kil'k, I.R.

ORG: Tartu State University (Tartuskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Effect of impurities on the luminescence of  $Sb_2O_3:Mn$  /Report, Fourteenth All-Union Conference on Luminescence (Crystal Phosphors) held at Riga, 16-23 Sept. 1965/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no. 9, 1966, 1433-1435

TOPIC TAGS: luminescence, antimony compound, oxide, manganese, dopant, LUMINESCENCE  
SPECTRUM

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the effect of the addition of 24 different elements on the intensity, spectrum, and thermal stability of the luminescence of  $Sb_2O_3:Mn$ . The investigations were undertaken because of the possible technical applications stemming from the great sensitivity of the luminescence of this phosphor to temperature and activator concentration. The addition of B, P, As, and Bi in concentrations up to 25 mole percent was found to enhance the luminescence of  $Sb_2O_3:Mn$ . These additives did not affect the shape of the luminescence emission spectrum but they reduced the absorption in the long wavelength portion of the fundamental absorption band. The greatest enhancement of the luminescence intensity was developed after a short anneal at  $1050^\circ$ ; the luminescence intensity of the doped phosphors continued to increase with further annealing, but not so rapidly as that of the pure phosphor. The luminescence of  $Sb_2O_3:Mn$  was quenched by the addition of Fe, Ni, Co, Zn, Pb, or Cu in con-

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP7004963

centrations of the order of 1%. These additives did not affect the shape of the luminescence spectrum or the thermal quenching of the luminescence, but they greatly increased the absorption in the long wavelength portion of the spectrum. Some of these strong quenching agents, however, did not reduce the luminescence intensity, and sometimes even enhanced it, when they were added as acetates or oxalates. Copper acetate and copper oxalate, for example, enhanced the luminescence, whereas copper sulfate, chloride, hydroxido, carbonate, and oxide merely quenched it. The enhancement of the luminescence by acetates and oxalates depended strongly on the conditions of the synthesis, and these agents practically did not affect the shape of the luminescence spectrum or the activation energy for thermal quenching. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20 SUBM DATE: none ORIG. REF: 003

Card 2/2

KILKA, O.

Electronic control of switching systems. p.167.  
(Slaboproudý Obzor, Vol. 18, No. 4, April 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957. Uncl.

KIL'KEYEV, Sh.Kh.

Establishing standards of air flow through work areas. Zap. LGI  
38 no.1:76-78 1959 (MIRA 14:3)  
(Mine ventilation)

AKIM, L.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; RUSINA, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KIL'KIN, V.Ye.:  
mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Preparation of refined viscose pulp for high strength cord.  
Bum.prom. 34 no.7:2-5 J1 '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut tsellyulozno-bumazhnoy promyshlennosti.  
(Viscose) (Tire fabrics)

KIL'KINOV, Misha

My contribution to the "treasure chest." IUn.nat. no.5:10  
My '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Shkola No. 23, Kansk, Krasnoyarskiy kray.  
(Nature study)

KIL'KINOV, V.

Automotive sawmill. Tekh. molod. 21 no. 6:19-21 Je '53. (MLRA 6:5)  
(Sawmills)

KIL'KINOV, V.

Crude turpentine. Tekh.mol. 21 no.12:27 D '53.

(MLRA 6:11)  
(Turpentine)

XIL'KINOV, V., inzh. (Kansk, Krasnoyarskiy kray)

Important and interesting work for rural schools. Politekh. obuch.  
no.5:94 My '58. (MIRA 11:5)  
(Siberia--Technical education)

KIL'KII, V. E.

Chemical Abst.  
Vol. 48 No. 3  
Feb. 10, 1954  
Cellulose and Paper

*Bmata*

The influence of molecular heterogeneity on the reactivity of viscose sulfite pulp. I. B. Akim and V. R. KIL'KII [V. M. Glotov, Technol. Inst., Leningrad]. Siumer. Prom. 28, No. 10, 6-14 (1953).—The relation between fractions of various degrees of polymerization (D.P.) and the rayon-making characteristics of a no. of sulfite pulp (I) was studied. The most satisfactory I for rayon was chemically refined with  $\alpha$ -cellulose 95.3, lignin 0.26%, extractives 0.14%, and ash 0.12%, a Cu no. of 0.81, and contg. the following fractions (% and D.P. range (in parentheses) given): 0.63 (0-10), 4.50 (10-200), 2.68 (200-300), 9.8 (300-430), 26.3 (430-600), 38.0 (600-800), 18.6 (800-1200), and 0 (above 1200). I giving readily filterable viscose soins, and high-strength rayon were characterized by a high degree of chem. purity, a low content of material with D.P. less than 200, and an absence of fractions with a D.P. above 1200. The D.P. was detd. by the  $H_2PO_4$  method (Ekenstam, C.A. 36, 6339'). John Lake Keays

AF  
9-3-54

AKIM, I.Ye.; RUSINA, N.A.; KIL'KKI, V.Ye.

Production of refined rayon pulp for the manufacture of high-strength cord fibers. Trudy LTITSBP no.12:178-181 '64.  
(MIRA 18:8)

AKIM, L.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk; KIL'KKI, V.Ye., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Investigating the molecular nonuniformity of wood and cotton  
cellulose designated for the manufacture of high strength and  
extra-high strength cord fibers. Report No.2. Trudy LTITSBP  
(MIRA 16:8)  
no.10:85-89 '62.

(Tire fabrics)

(Cellulose—Testing)

AKIM, L.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; KIL'KKI, V.Ye., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Investigating the molecular heterogeneity of wood and cotton cellulose intended for the production of high- and superhigh-strength cord fibers. Trudy LTITSBP no.8:66-73 '61. (MIRA 16:9)  
(Woodpulp--Testing)

AKIM, L.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; KIL'KKI, V.Ye., starshiy inzhener

Studying the chemical composition and molecular nonuniformity of  
Japanese viscose cellulose. Trudy LTITSBP no.11:60-62 '62.

(MIRA 16:10)

KIL'KOV, N.S., inzh.; SLOSMAN, I.V., dots., kand.tekhn.nauk; TIKHONOV, I.T.,  
dots., kand.tekhn.nauk; TOPOROV, G.V., dots.; FILATOVA, E.F., inzh.

Isothermal hardening of Kh12F die steel. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met.  
no.9:91-95 S '58. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut i Tomskiy elektromekhaniche-  
skiy zavod.  
(Chromium steel--Hardening)

S/137/62/000/008/054/065  
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Slosman, I. V., Tikhonov, I. T., Toporov, G. V., Kil'kov, N. S.,  
Filatova, E. F.

TITLE: The effect of various types of heat treatment upon the properties  
of high-chromium stamping steel

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 8, 1962, 133 - 134, abstract  
8I920 ("Sb. nauchn. tr. Tomskiy inzh.-stroit. in-t", 1961, v. 9,  
26 - 45)

TEXT: Specimens of high-chromium steels, grade X12Ф (Kh12F) (1.4% C,  
11.5% Cr, 0.3% V) and grade X12Ф1 (Kh12F1) (1.4% C, 12% Cr, 0.62% V) were sub-  
jected to isothermal quenching from 1,000 - 1,040°C and held at temperatures > Ms;  
to long-lasting isothermal quenching at temperature ranges below martensite  
transformation, and to conventional quenching with subsequent cold treatment and  
tempering at elevated temperatures. To raise the impact resistance of Kh12F-steel  
die parts, isothermal quenching by one of the following methods is recommended:  
a) heating to 1,040°C, isothermal quenching during 2 - 6 hours at 250°C; b) heat-

Card 1/2

The effect of various types of...

S/137/62/000/008/054/065  
A006/A101

ing to 1,020°C and isothermal quenching for 2 - 6 hours at 270 - 280°C. After applying the aforementioned conditions of isothermal quenching, a considerable amount of intermediate-range structures are formed in the steel whose strength is somewhat below the martensite strength; the strength of the steel, however, remains sufficiently high for the operational use parts. Long-lasting isothermal quenching of high-chromium steels, in the range of martensite transformation at 18 - 120°C and up to 100 hours holding time did not increase the impact strength of these steels. Literature data indicating the possibility of raising  $a_k$  of steel by additional cold treatment were not confirmed by the tests. There are 8 references.

A. Babayeva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/123/62/000/018/007/012  
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Slosman, I. V., Tikhonov, I. T., Toporov, G. V., Kil'kov, N. S.,  
Filatova, E. F.

TITLE: The effect of various types of heat treatment upon the properties  
of high-chromium stamping steels

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 18, 1962, 16,  
abstract 18B101 ("Sb. nauchn. tr. Tomskiy inzh.-stroit. in-t",  
1961, 9, 26 - 45)

TEXT: The properties of grade X12Ф(Kh12F) and X12Ф1 (Kh12F1) steels  
were determined after heat treatment under conventional conditions. The steels  
were found to be low-resistant to impact loads and the toughness of the specimens  
decreased when quenching was performed from 1040°C and more. The impact resist-  
ance increases noticeably after isothermal quenching of Kh12F steel from 0 to  
1020 - 1040°C with holding at 250 - 280°C for 2 - 6 hours. Literature data on  
the possibility of raising the resistance of high-chromium steels to impact loads  
by additional cold treatment were not confirmed by the experiments carried out

Card 1/2

The effect of various types of heat treatment upon...  
in the described study. There are 14 figures.

S/123/62/000/018/007/012  
A006/A101

T. Kislyakova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

TIKHONOV, I.T.; KIL'KOV, N.S.; FILIMONOVA, Ye.P.

Brief tempering of rapid steel. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met.  
7 no.10:112-115 '64.  
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

ACCESSION NR: AP4018438

S/0179/64/000/001/0163/0165

AUTHOR: Kill', I. D. (Moscow)

TITLE: On periodic solutions of a nonlinear equation containing a small parameter

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Otd. tekhn. nauk. Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, no. 1, 1964, 163-165

TOPIC TAGS: periodic solutions, nonlinear equations, periodicity, Poincare method

ABSTRACT: Periodic solutions are set up by Poincare's method for the equation  
(See Boletskiy, V. V., O libratsii sputnika. Sb. Iskusstv. sputniki Zemli, Izdvo AN SSSR, 1959, vyp. 3)

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} - \frac{2e \sin t}{1 + e \cos t} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{4}{1 + e \cos t} \sin x = \frac{4e \sin t}{1 + e \cos t} \quad (0 < e < 1) \quad (0.1)$$

The stability of the periodic conditions is examined. Orig. art. has: 34 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4018438

SUBMITTED: 23May63

SUB CODE: MM

DATE ACQ: 23Mar64

NO REF Sov: 002

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

KILL', I.D. (Moskva)

Periodic solution to a certain nonlinear equation. Prikl. mat. i mekh.  
27 no.6:1107-1110 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

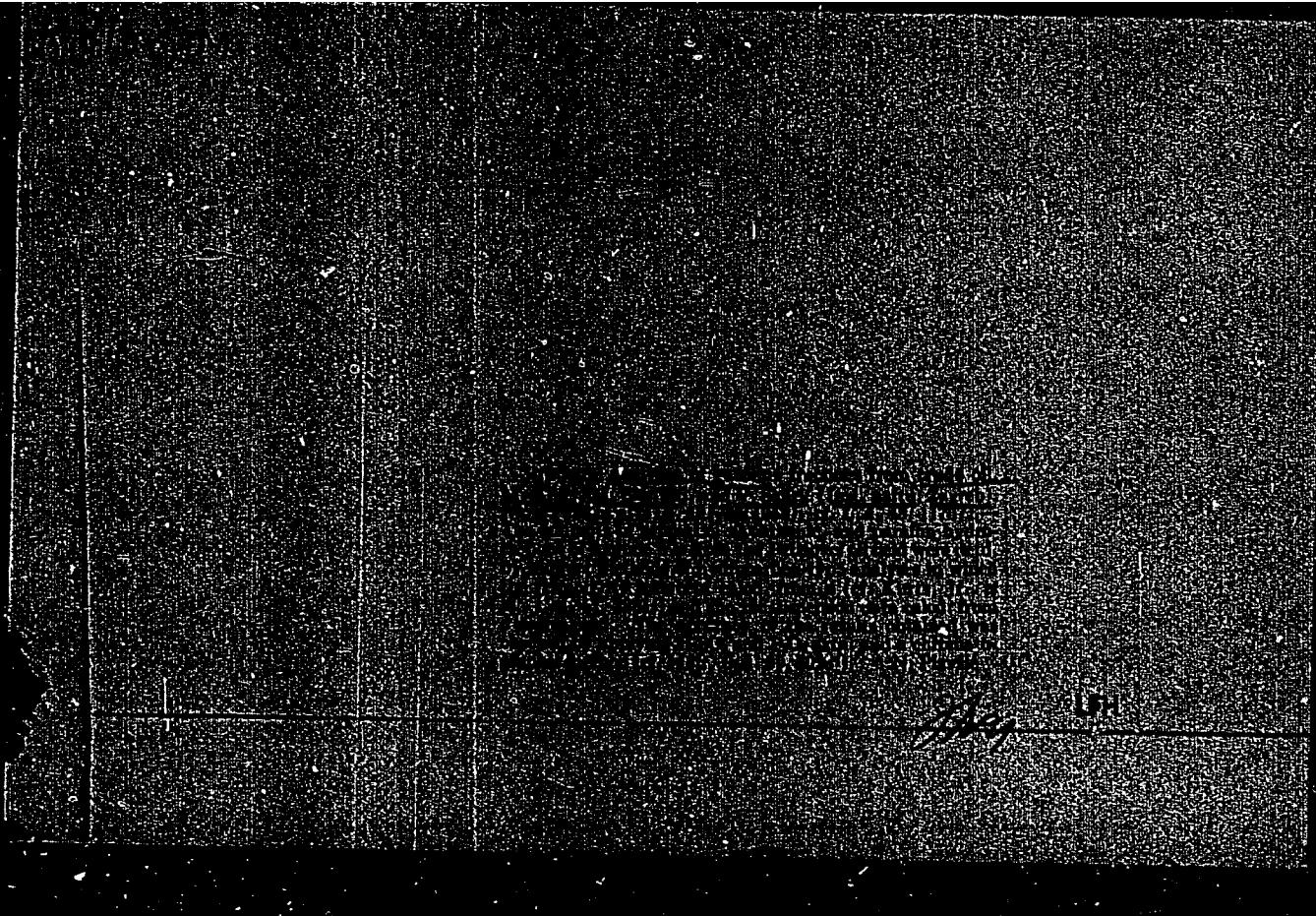
BULUK, Karol; JANUSZKO, Tadeusz; KILLAR, Marian; OLBRONSKI, Jan

Plasminogen activator and streptoplasmin. Postepy hig.med.dosw.  
14 no.5:559-567 '60.

1. Z Zakladu Patologii Ogolnej i Doswiadczonej Akademii Medycznej  
im. J.Marchlewskiego w Bialymstoku, Kierownik: doc.dr K.Buluk,  
(FIBRINOLYSIS)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

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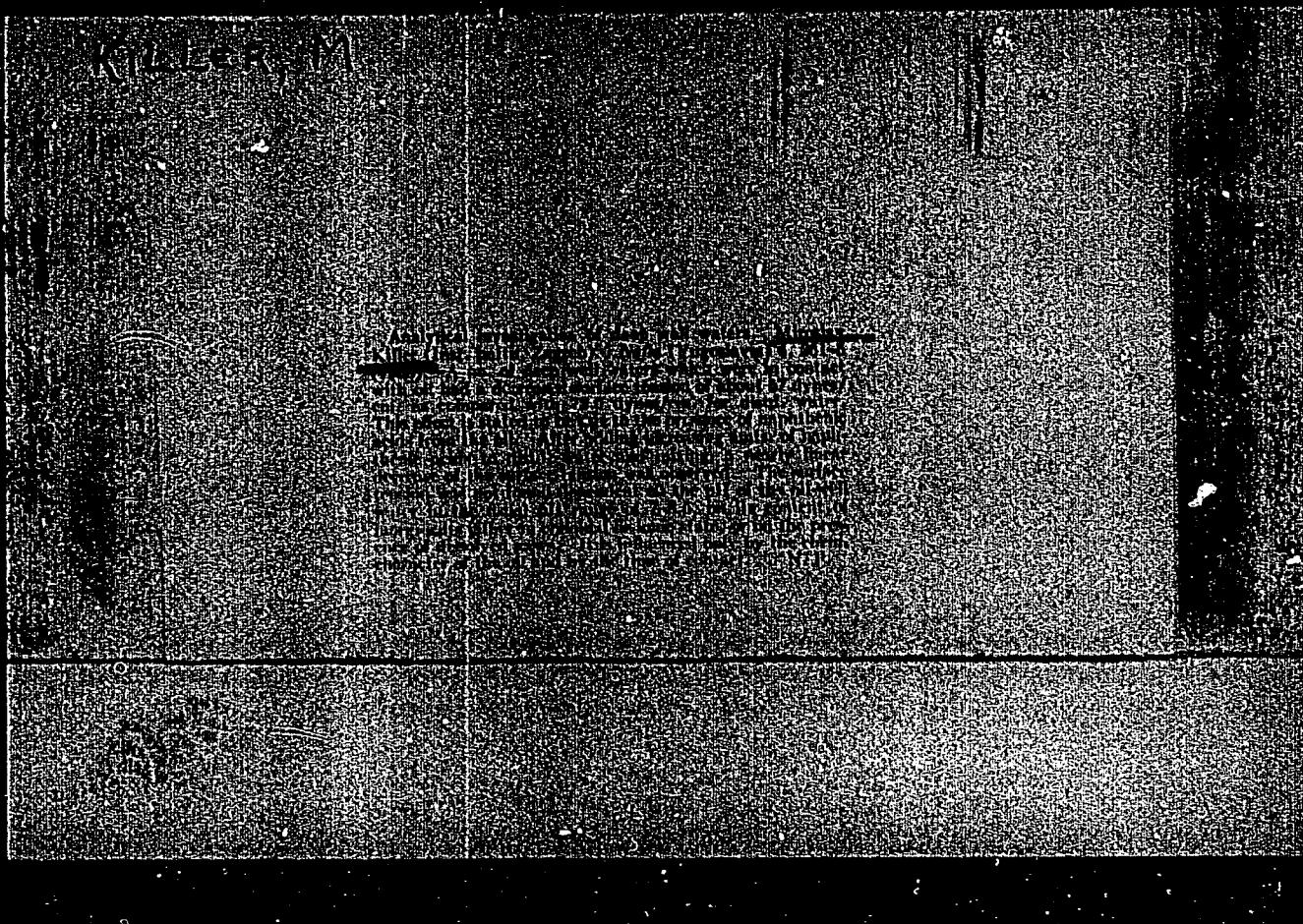


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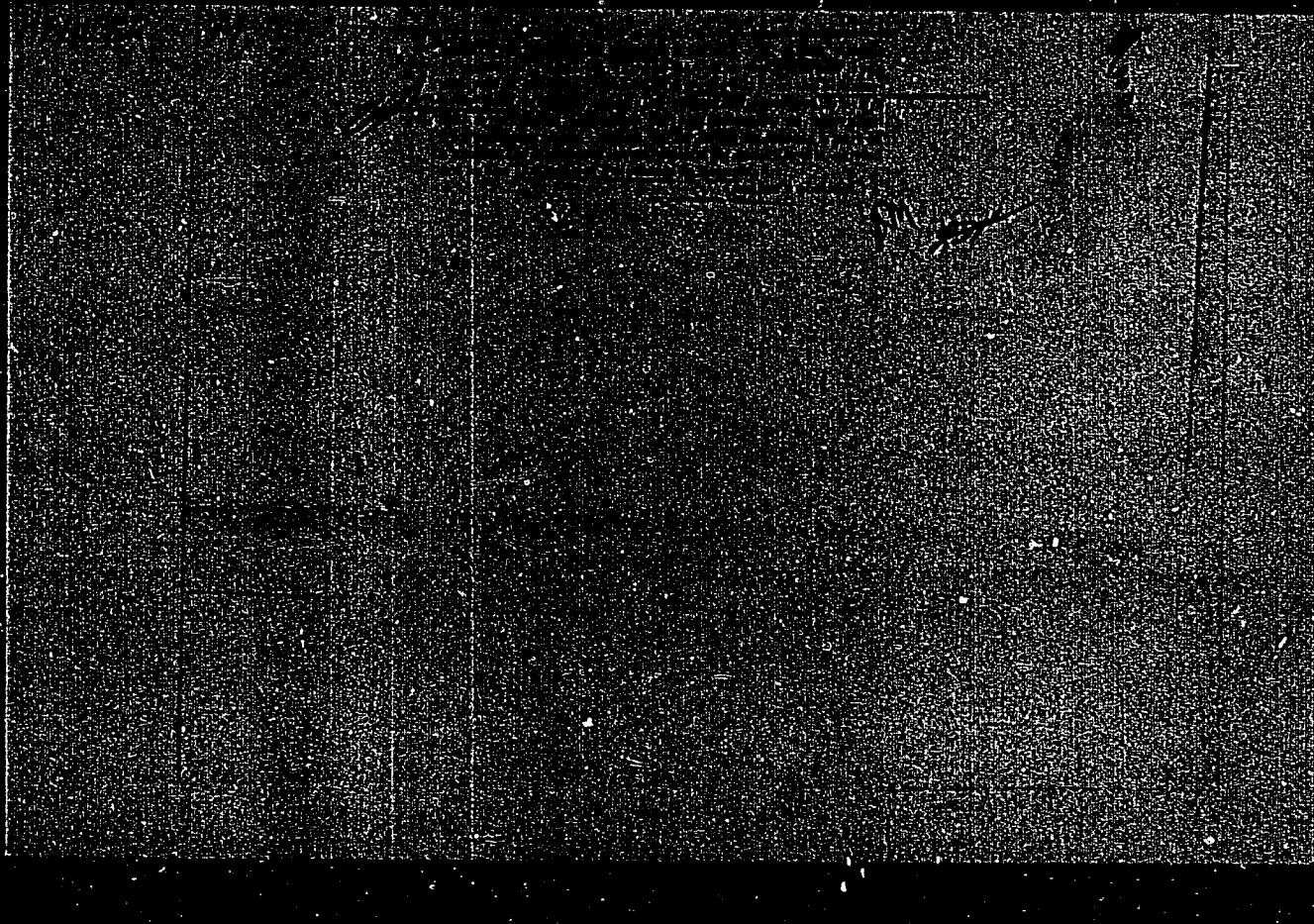


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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722520017-5"

KILLER, M.

31. Determination of capillary properties of porous media.  
M. Killer. *Nôto (Yaponia)*, 1984, 8 (6), 183-9. —Methods  
for the determination of the capillary pressure-saturation  
relationship for porous media are described, with emphasis  
on Froude's mercury injection technique. Permeabilities  
derived from Porelli's equation from mercury capillary pres-  
sure curves are in satisfactory agreement with values deter-  
mined experimentally. The lithology factor  $\beta$  was found to  
be 0.114 for cores of low permeability (0.046-39.0 mD).  
*(Author's abstract.)*

Analyses of oil-field waters. Miroslav Kličer (Inst.  
Nafta, Zagreb). *Nefte* (Yugoslavia) 5, 157-60 (1964).  
Simple methods for the chem. analysis of oil-field waters for  
the purpose of classification according to Palmer (cf. C.A. 3  
3609) are described. N. Platnic

KILERA, MIROSLAV

VII C 0 3

Application of statistical analyses to the evaluation of  
mineral oil properties (Ivan, Mihalj, Zagreb). Measurements,  
standard deviations, variance, type values and correlation coefficients were calcu-  
lated for analytical data on 40 crude oils from different wells of  
the Dalmatian oil field (Croatia). The characteristics of a  
representative sample of the crude oil were in good agreement  
with the type values found, giving evidence of the homo-  
geneity of the data. The best functional relation was found  
between  $\eta$  and percentage distillate at 200° and between  $\eta$   
and d. of the crude oils investigated. N. Pavlic

Original

KILLER, M.

MV  
FU

1815. Selecting cement slurry composition and calculating  
consistency of oil well. M. Killer. *Nefka* (Magdeburg),  
1956, 6 (3), 32-5. Factors influencing the thickening time of a  
cement slurry, i.e. (1) the composition and quality of the  
cement; (2) the composition of the slurry; (3) the well temp.;  
and (4) the presence and power of chemical agents, preventing  
or inhibiting the bonding of the cement are discussed, and the  
construction of a thickening-time tester described. Diagrams  
for the calculation of cement required, as well as of minimum  
slurry preparation and placement time are also presented.  
(Author's abstract.)

SMAGIN, Boris Ivanovich; KROSHKIN, M.G., kand. fiz.-matem.nauk,  
red.; KILLEROG, N.M., red.

[Space and science] Kosmos i nauka. Kiev, Naukova dumka,  
1964. 97 p. (MIRA 17:10)

KOTON, Mikhail Mikhaylovich; KORNEV, K.A., doktor khim.nauk, otd.red.;  
KIL'EROG, N.M., red.; LISOVETS, A.M., tekhn.red.

[New polymers in the national economy] Novye polimery v narodnom  
khoziaistve. Kiev, Izd-vo Akad.nauk USSR, 1959. 37 p.

(MIRA 13:5)

(Polymers)

TITOVA, N.M.; KILLEROG, N.M.; KADASHEVICH, O.A., tekhn. red.

[Toward stellar worlds] K zvezdnym miram. Kiev, Izd-vo Akad.  
nauk USSR, 1961. 99 p. (MIRA 15:2)  
(Astronautics)

LASHKAREV, Georgiy Vladimovich; TARANETS, Aleksey Mikhaylovich;  
FOMENKO, Vladlen Stepanovich; KILLEROG, N.M., red.;  
MATVEYCHUK, A.A., tekhn. red.

[New sources of electric energy] Novye istochniki elektri-  
cheskoi energii. Kiev, Izd-vo Akad. nauk USSR, 1962. 85 p.

(MIRA 16:4)

(Photoelectric cells) (Fuel cells) (Thermoelectricity)

KONOPLEVA, Valentina Petrovna; KILLEROG, N.M., red.; TURBANOVA,  
N.A., tekhn. red.

[Planet Venus] Planeta Venera. Kiev, Izd-vo AN USSR, 1963.  
69 p. (MIRA 16:10)  
(Venus (Planet))

GRODZINSKIY, Andrey Mikhaylovich; GROMINSKIY, Dmitriy Mikhaylovich;  
KALININ, F.I., doktor biol. nauk, otv. red.; KILLEROG, N.M.,  
red.

[Concise handbook on plant physiology - Kratkiy spravochnik  
po fiziologii rastenij. Kiev, nauch.-izd. zhurnal, 1964. 387 p.  
(EINA 17.10)]

FOMENKO, Vladlen Stepanovich; SAMSONOV, G.V., red.; KILLEROG,  
N.M., red

[Emissive characteristics of chemical elements and their  
compounds; a manual] Emissionnye svoistva khimicheskikh  
elementov i ikh soedinenii; spravochnik. Kiev, Naukova  
dumka, 1964. 101 p. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN Ukr.SSR (for Samsonov).

ANTONOVA, Mayya Maksimovna; SAMSONOV, G.V., red.; KILLEROG,  
N.M., red.

[Properties of hydrides; a manual] Svoistva hidridov;  
spravochnik. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965. 59 p.  
(MIRA 18:5)  
1. Chlen-korrespondent AN Ukr.SSR (for Samsonov).

KILLINGER, L.

New type of handle for arc cutting with oxygen, p. 89, ZVARANIE  
(Ministerstvo hutneho prumyslu a rudnych bani a Ministerstvo  
strojarstva) Bratislava, Vol. 3, No. 3, Apr. 1954

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,  
Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

KILLINGER, L.

Arc welding in a protective atmosphere, p. 97, ZVARANIE, (Ministerstvo hutneho prumyslu a rudnych bani a Ministerstvo strojarstvo) Bratislava Vol. 3, No. 4, May 1954

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,  
Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955.

KILLINGER, L.

Technology of building up Poldi-Real fusion by flame, p. 255, ZVARANIE,  
(Ministerstvo hutneho prumyslu a rudnych bani a Ministerstvo strojarstvo)  
Baratislava, Vol. 3, No. 8/9, Sept. 1954

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,  
Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

KILINOV, L.

Work conference on automatic welding under flux. p. 339. KNIATVIE.  
("Ministerstvo hutneho prumyslu a rudyach b ni a Ministerstvo  
strojarstva") Bratislava. Vol. 3, no. 11, Nov. 1954.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, Vol. 5, no. 2, September 1955

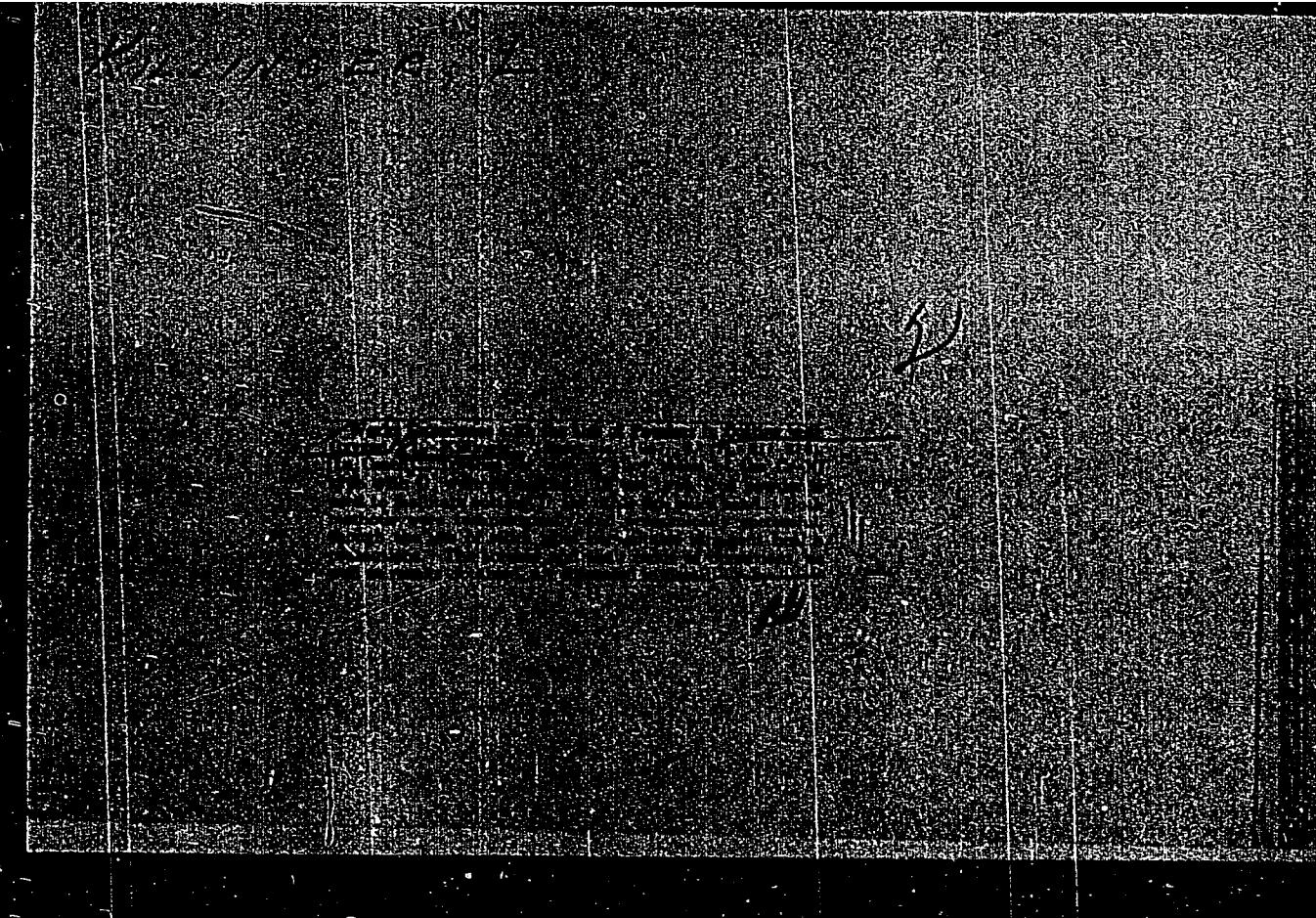
KILLINGER, L.

Oxygen cutting of bottoms. p.120.  
(Zvaranie, Vol. 6, No. 4, Apr. 1957, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957. Uncl.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722520017-5



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722520017-5"

KILLINGER, L.

Welding of spherical dehydrators on site. Zvaranie 12 no.2:  
37-41 F '63.

1. Kralovopolska strojirna, Brno.

MICHALICKOVA, J.; ORAVEC, C.; KILLINGER, Z.

Coli bacteria infections and toxic dyspepsia in children treated with aureomycin. Bratislavské lekárske listy 31 no.3-4:392-405 1951. (CLML 21:1)

1. Of the Children's Clinic of the Medical Faculty of Slovak University, Bratislava.

Killmann, V.

KILLMANN, V.

KILLMANN, V. Influence of geometric elements of the worm gear on the technology of machining a worm wheel. p. 13.

Vol. 8, no. 10, Oct. 1956  
METALURGIA SI CONSTRUCTIA DE MASINI.  
TECHNOLOGY  
RUMANIA

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

KILIMAN, V.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodicals: METALURGIA SI CONSTRUCTIA DE MASINI. Vol. 10, no. 6, June 1950

KILIMAN, V. A decennium of development in the machine-and-tool-construction industry. p. 529

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) 16, Vol. 6, No. 2,  
February 1959, includes.



KILLMANN, V.

14/2

## PAGE 1 BOOK INFORMATION

EN/3733

CiMI, Translations. Technical Bulletin  
Luchs Publishing (Scientific Works). Gadj. Interpretative Publication. 1972.  
657 p. Brno 1972. No. or copy number not given. No  
correspondence available.

**CONTENTS:** This book is intended for mathematicians, physists, chemists, and  
civil and mechanical engineers.

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<b>Sogolov, M.</b> , P. Kondratenko, I. Kostyuk, and Al. David. The Effect of the Oscillation of Optical Fibers on Their Strength	615

SOV/122-59-4-3/28

AUTHORS: Popa, B., Professor, and Killman, V., Docent

TITLE: Cooling of the Housings of Rolling Bearings Operating under the Conditions of a High Ambient Temperature  
(Okhlazhdeniye korpusov podshipnikov kacheniya, rabotayushchikh v usloviyakh vysokikh temperatur vneshney sredy)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Mashinostroyeniya, 1959, Nr 4, pp 20-25 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A plummer block incorporating a self-aligning barrel roller bearing is shown (Fig 1) with a water cooling jacket in the bearing housing. The amount of heat to be carried away by the cooling water is computed from elementary considerations with evaluations of the heat transfer coefficients and the proportion of the heat flow scattered through the remainder of the bearing (one third). When the bearing is heated by the shaft, water or air cooling of the shaft is sometimes used (Fig 3). Cooling discs can isolate a bearing effectively. A set of discs with radial vanes facing each other is also illustrated (Fig 4). Further design details of fan type discs are given which create an air circulation. A family of curves (Fig 7) obtained

Card 1/2

SOV/122-59-4-3/28

Cooling of the Housings of Rolling Bearings Operating under the  
Conditions of a High Ambient Temperature

experimentally is used to find the shaft temperature  
behind the cooling disc and the bearings. Under hot  
conditions, only bearings with an increased radial  
clearance are usable. Grades of clearance are given and  
fits between bearing and shaft recommended.  
There are 7 figures, 1 table and 6 references, of which  
3 are Soviet, 2 German and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Rumynskaya narodnaya respublika (Roumanian People's  
Republic)

Card 2/2

KILLMAN V'

KILLMAN, V. ; POPA, B.

Some considerations on the international standardization of dimensions  
of roller bearings. p. 53.

REVISTA CONSTRUCTIILOR SI A MATERIALELOR DE CONSTRUCȚII. (Asociația  
Stiințifica a Inginerilor și Tehnicienilor din România și Ministerul  
Construcțiilor și al Mărfurilor de Construcții) București, România.  
Vol. II, no. 2, Feb. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Acquisitions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 6, June 1959

Uncl.

KILLMANN, Victor, ing.; IONUT, Vasile, ing.

Rapid rectification and condition of its application in  
the machine construction industry. Metalurgia constr mas  
13 no. 4: 351-355 Ap '61.

KILLMANN, Victor, conf.ing.; GHIRCOIASIU, Nicolae, conf.ing.

Some criteria for the launching of production on the automatic and semiautomatic machine tools. Metalurgia constr mas 14 no.3: 240-244 Mr '62.

1. Institutul Politehnic, Bucuresti.

Killner A.

HUNGARY / Analytical Chemistry--Analysis of inorganic substances. E-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1959, No. 49256

Author : Killner, A.; Szabo, S.; Szekeres, L.

Inst : Not given

Title : The Arsenometric Determination of Nitrite and Ammonium Ions

Orig Pub : Magyar Kem Folyoirat, 64, No 9, 355-356 (1958)

Abstract : In the determination of  $\text{NO}_2^-$ , the unknown solution containing about 5 - 10 ml of 0.1 N nitrite is treated with 10 - 20 ml 0.1 N  $\text{KBrO}_3$ , containing KBr, the solution obtained is acidified with HCl, allowed to stand 15 min for the oxidation of  $\text{NO}_2^-$  by the bromine released, and the excess oxidizer is titrated with 0.1 N  $\text{As}_2\text{O}_3$  using iodine-starch as indicator. In the determination of  $\text{NH}_4^+$ , a solution containing about 3 mg  $\text{NH}_4^+$  is treated with 10 ml 0.1 N  $\text{KBrO}_3$ -KBr, the solution is acidified,

Card 1/2

E-24

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HUNGARY / Analytical Chemistry--Analysis of inorganic substances. E-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1959, No. 49256

allowed to stand 15 min, 2 ml of 7 N NaOH is added (in this instance KOBr is the oxidizer), allowed to stand an additional 15 min, and the procedure is continued as for  $\text{NO}_2^-$ . -- I. Krishtofor!

Card 2/2

RIVKINS, Hal

Cooperation between local councils and interfranc organizations  
Pt. 1, Balkan Study, Annex 14, Vol. 7, p. 55-56.

1. Belgrade County (from "Balkan Study")

KILMA, A.

KILMA, A. Ventilation of ore mines. p. 373, Vol. 4, no. 12, Dec. 1956.  
RUDY. Praha, Czechoslovakia.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) vol. 6, No. 4 - April 1957

KILKA, J.

Contribution on the calculation of caloric value on the basis of an analysis  
of gas. p. 58.

Vol. 36, no. 2, Feb. 1956

PALIVA

Praha, Czechoslovakia

Source: East European Accession List. Library of Congress  
Vol. 5, No. 2, August 1956

KILMA, Milos, dr.

Annual leave of workers receiving annuities. Prace mzda 13  
no.3;133-134 Mr '65.



KILMA, V.

Czechoslovakia

Theorie des staendergespeisten Drehstrom-Nebenschluss-Kommutatormotors mit  
Kondensatoren im Laeufstromkreis

SO: DT Elektrotechnik, February 1956, Unclassified.

KIL'MI, G. F.

USSR/Astronomy - Instability of  
Gravitating Bodies

21 Jul 51

"Completely Instable Systems of n Gravitating  
Bodies," G. F. Kil'mi, Geophys Inst, Acad Sci USSR

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXIX, No 3, pp 419-422

Demonstrates a criterion governing the complete  
dissipation of a system of n bodies attracted  
according to Newton's law. Sets up the eqs of  
motion. Submitted by Acad O. Yu. Shmidt 24 May 51.

211T2

BOGUTSKIY, S.S.; ZAKHvatKINA, B.I.; KIL'MAN, A.Sh.; KISLOV, A.N.; KOZLOVSKIY, P.K.; MOLCHANOV, V.N.; TARASEVICH, L.I.; BAIKAL, R.A., otv. red.; BELOV, V.S., red. izd-va; OVSIYENKO, V.G., tekhn. red.

[Automatically controlled mining systems] Rudnichnye avtomaticheskie ustanovki; prakticheskoe posobie po avtomatizatsii na shakte. Moskva, Gosgortekhizdat, 1962. 195 p.  
(MIRA 15:12)

(Mining machinery) (Automatic control)

KIL'MAN, A.Sh., Inzh.; EKIMOV, N.P., Inzh.

Results of laboratory and industrial tests of the KP-2 and  
ATV-229 temperature-regulating devices. Sber. KibNII no.10;  
30-99 164. (MIRA 18:9)

KTL'MAN, V. V.; RUCHINSKIY, V. R.

"The Intensification of Mass Transfer in a Cross Flow of Gass  
and Liquid"

Report presented at the Conference on Heat and Mass Transfer.  
Minsk, USSR, 5-10 June 61

Various schemes of interaction of liquid and gaseous phases at mass  
transfer (unflow, counterflow, crossflow) are reviewed.

KIL'MAN, YA. I.

"The Technology of Ammonium Nitrate" (Tekhnologiya Ammiaschnoy Selytry), A. M. Dubovitskiy and Ya. I. Kil'man, Goskhimizdat, Moscow/Leningrad, 1949, 240 pages and one enclosure, 13 rubles.

SO: Uspekhi Khimi, Vol 18, #6, 1949; Vol 19, #1, 1950 (W-10083)

KIL'MAN, YA. I.  
USSR/Chemistry - Ammonium nitrate

FD-2643

Card 1/1      Pub. 50-8/18

Authors : Kil'man, Ya. I., Meshcheryakov, N. V., Klevke, V. A.

Title : Concerning the design of granulation towers for ammonium nitrate

Periodical : Khim. prom. No 3, 156-157, Apr-May 1955

Abstract : Discuss a method of cooling granulated ammonium nitrate proposed by A. I. Brushteyn in Khim. prom. No 4, 200, 1954, and propose other procedures for this purpose.

USSR/Chemistry - Ammonium nitrate

FD-2723

Card 1/1                    Pub. 50 - 4/20

Authors : Sevtsov, A. I., Kil'man, Ya. I.

Title : Improvement of the operation of plant departments which produce ammonium nitrate

Periodical : Khim. prom. No 5, 268-270, Jul-Aug 1955

Abstract : Measures are outlined for carrying out neutralization of ammonia with nitric acid in such a manner that losses of either ammonia or nitric acid are avoided. The method of vacuum neutralization is recommended as the most efficient. Losses in evaporation and separation are also mentioned and measures for reducing them discussed. One figure.

Kil'man, Ya. I.

USSR/Chemical Technology -- Chemical Products and Their Application. Fertilizers,  
I-6

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 1447

Author: Dubovitskiy, A. M., and Kil'man, Ya. I.

Institution: None

Title: Technical Progress in the Production of Nitrate Fertilizers

Original  
Periodical: Khim. nauka i prom-st, 1956, Vol 1, No 2, 139-146

Abstract: Existing and proposed methods for the production of ammonium, calcium-ammonium, calcium, and sodium nitrate, ammonium sulfate, urea, and liquid nitrogen fertilizers both abroad and in the USSR are described. The projects, science research, and experimental work necessary for increasing the production and improving the variety of nitrate fertilizers are discussed.

Card 1/1

Kil'man, Ya. I.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their  
Application CIA-RDP86-00513R000722520017-5

H-2

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1958, 1875

Author : Gorfunkel' V.Ye., Kil'man Ya.I.

Inst : State Scientific Research and Planning Institute of the  
Nitrogen Industry

Title : Preparation of Solutions of Calcium Nitrite-Nitrate by the  
Method of Absorption of Nitrogen Oxides from Nitroso Gas  
Tailings with Milk of Lime.

Orig Pub : Tr. Gos. n.-i. i proyektn. in-ta azotn. prom-sti, 1956,  
No 5, 261-282

Abstract : An account of the results of investigations in an experimental unit of the following factors: 1) correlation between degree of absorption of N oxides and linear velocity of the gas, concentration of N oxides and the extent of

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the circulation of the circulating solution, and of the conditions of foam formation. The possibility of a continuous production of solutions containing approximately 500 g per liter of nitrite-nitrate, was ascertained. Data have been secured for the planning of an industrial process. The process must be conducted in 3 toxers: an oxi-